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SICKNESS AMONG MALE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES DUR-ING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1934 1

By Dean K. Brundage, Statistician, Office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation United States Public Health Service

The favorable rate of sickness frequency among male industrial employees reported for the final quarter of 1933 persisted through the initial quarter of 1934. Sickness, including nonindustrial injuries, which caused disability for more than 1 week occurred at a lower frequency in the first quarter of this year than was recorded for the same period of any one of the 5 preceding years, and was 33 percent below the average rate for the first quarter of the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive. Nonindustrial injuries, however, occurred at a higher rate than in the corresponding quarter of earlier years. Thus the gain was due to less frequent occurrence of disease.

The respiratory group of diseases accounted for the major portion of the improvement in the incidence of illness. The frequency of these diseases expressed in terms of number of new cases per 1,000 men per year was 34.9, as compared with an average of 69.6 in the first quarter of the 5 preceding years. This is just one-half of the average rate. The respiratory disease which contributed the most to the low rate for sickness frequency was influenza or grippe, the rate for which was 62 percent below the 5-year average. The upper respiratory diseases (bronchitis and diseases of the pharvnx and tonsils) decreased about 32 percent from the level recorded for the first quarter of the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive, pneumonia decreased 31 percent, and respiratory tuberculosis 36 percent. It is apparent, accordingly, that the more serious as well as the less serious diseases of the respiratory system occurred at lower incidence during the first quarter of 1934 than in the same period of the earlier years under review.

These results apply to a sample of approximately 150,000 male industrial employees. They may not represent the sickness experience of industrial workers in the country as a whole, although the sample includes employees in almost all parts of the United States. However, the majority of the men included are located in the North Central, North Atlantic, and New England States.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1933 was published in the Public Health Reports of March 30, 1934, vol. 49, no. 13, and for the year 1933 in comparison with earlier years, in the Public Health Reports of May 25, 1934, vol. 49, no. 21.

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Nonrespiratory diseases as a whole decreased 19 percent from the 5-year average—a substantial decrease, but not spectacular like the 50 percent decline in the incidence of respiratory illness.

TABLE 1.—Frequency of disability lasting 8 calendar days or longer in the first quarter of 1934 compared with the same quarter of preceding years (male morbidity experience of industrial companies which reported their cases to the United States Public Health Service) 1

Diseases and disease groups which caused disability.	Annual n		disabilities t quarter o		men in the
(Numbers in parentheses are disease title numbers from the International List of the Causes of Death, fourth revision, Paris, 1929)	1934	1933	1932	1931	5 years, 1929-1933, inclusive
Bickness and nonindustrial injuries s	11.6	118. 2 10. 1 108. 1	119. 1 11. 1 108. 0	135. 5 10. 6 124. 9	133. 1 11. 0 122. 1
Respiratory diseases Bronchitis, acute and chronic (106) Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (115a) Influenza and grippe (11) Pneumonia, all forms (107-109) Tuberculosis of the respiratory system (23) Other respiratory diseases (104, 105, 110-114)	4.5 4.4 17.2 2.7	88. 7 3. 6 5. 6 41. 0 2. 8 . 7 5. 0	58. 3 6. 4 5. 8 36. 7 2. 6 1. 0 5. 8	75. 2 6. 1 7. 1 50. 7 4. 1 1. 3 5. 9	7. 1 45. 7 3. 9 1. 1
Nonrespiratory diseases. Diseases of the stomach, cancer excepted (117-118). Diarrhea and enteritis (120). Appendicitis (121). Hernia (122a). Other digestive diseases (115b, 116, 122b-129) Rheumatic group, total. Rheumatic group, total. Rheumatism, acute and chronic (56, 57). Diseases of the organs of locomotion (156b). Neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica (87a). Neurasthenia and the like (part of 87b). Other diseases of the nervous system (78-85, part	.8 3.8 1.2 2.7 9.5 4.7 2.8	49. 4 3. 5 6 3. 1 1. 6 3. 7 12. 9 7. 3 3. 0 2. 6	13.6 6.4 4.6 2.6	3.7	3.8 1.8 3.3 18.1 6.6 3.9 2.6
of 87b)	1.5	1.7	0	1. 2	1.3
(90-99, 102, 130-132) Other genito-urinary diseases (133-138) Diseases of the skin (151-153)	3.6 2.4 2.4	4.7 2.0 2.5	3.7 2.1 2.3	4.2 2.6 2.7	4.3 2.3 3.1
Epidemie and endemie diseases except influenza (1-10, 12-18, 33, 37, 38, part of 39 and 44) Ill-defined and unknown causes (200) All other diseases (10-22, 24-32, 36, part of 39 and	3.7 1.9	2.9 2.0	3.0 2.1	3. 1 1. 7	3.6 2.0
44, 40-43, 45-55, 58-77, 88, 89, 100, 101, 103, 154- 156a, 157, 162)	8.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7. 6
Average number of males covered in the record Number of companies included	152, 439 35	134, 788 35	146, 990 33	158, 891 27	152, 293 20

¹ In 1933 and 1934 the same companies are included. The rates for 1932 and 1931 cover 33 and 27 companies, respectively, instead of 35 as in 1933 and 1934.

² Exclusive of disability from venereal diseases.

Within the broad category of nonrespiratory diseases the results for different subgroups were not uniformly favorable. Although the largest percentage decrease from the 5-year average was recorded for neurasthenia, the frequency of other diseases of the nervous system, which include the more serious conditions such as cerebral hemorrhage and mental disorder, was higher in the first quarter of each of the past 2 years than in the same period of the 4 years preceding 1933. The rate for appendicitis, which was relatively low in the first 3 months of 1932 and 1933, rose in the first quarter of 1934 to the rate recorded for the first quarter of the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive. A relatively high incidence is shown for the epidemic and endemic diseases during

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the recent quarter; this result was due to an outbreak of amoebic dysentery in one of the reporting factories in Chicago. When these cases were deducted it was found that the rate was only 2.7 as compared with 2.9 and 3.0 in the corresponding quarter of 1933 and 1932, respectively.

Besides neurasthenia, other subgroups among the nonrespiratory diseases which showed substantially lower incidence in the first quarter of 1934 than in the same quarter of the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive, were as follows: hernia (decrease 33 percent); the rheumatic group (decrease 27 percent); diseases of the stomach, cancer excepted (decrease 24 percent); and diseases of the skin (decrease 23 percent).

In general, the incidence rate of morbidity causing incapacitation for 8 days or longer as measured by the frequency of claims for sickness benefits among about 150,000 male members of industrial sickbenefit organizations indicates marked improvement over the rates

of sickness prevailing several years ago.

EXPERIMENTAL SAPONIN ANEMIA IN THE ALBINO RAT

By E. F. Stohlman, Junior Pharmacologist, and Maurice I. Smith, Principal Pharmacologist, United States Public Health Service, National Institute of Health

In investigations on the effects of remedial agents upon the hematopoietic organs it is desirable to have a well-defined and easily reproducible experimental anemia in a suitable laboratory animal. With this aim in view an attempt has been made to produce such a condition in the albino rat by means of repeated intravenous injections of saponin, on the supposition that the more or less continuous hemolyzing action of this substance would ultimately produce the desired result.

Firket and Campos (1) studied the effect of saponin on the blood picture of rabbits with special reference to the bone marrow. They reported considerable reduction in the red blood cells in their rabbits, though irregularly, and usually only upon the administration of large and fatal doses. Handowsky and Trossel (2) gave several doses of saponin to rabbits at 5- to 10-day intervals and produced slight to moderate reduction in erythrocytes with but little effect on the hemoglobin.

In the present experiments full-grown albino rats were used. They were kept on a stock diet of bread and milk and mixed grains. Lettuce was given two or three times a week. The saponin was injected into one of the tail veins, usually daily, in 0.08-percent solution in normal saline. Records were kept of the weights of the animals, and at 8- or

10-day intervals blood examinations were made with reference to the red blood cells and hemoglobin.¹

Preliminary experiments indicated that acute destruction of the blood cells could not be accomplished in the rat even with lethal doses of saponin. It was therefore decided to administer the substance repeatedly in maximum tolerated doses, i.e., 1 to 2 mg per kilo.

The sample of saponin used, when tested for its hemolyzing action on washed rabbits' erythrocytes suspended in physiologic saline in the proportion of 1:4, showed the following:

	Percent hemolysis
1:200,000	. 13
1:100,000	. 54
1:50.000	. 75

The extent of hemolysis was determined colorimetrically in the centrifugated samples after a 4-hour exposure to the saponin at room temperature.

The toxicity of the saponin used was studied in rats on intravenous injection. A dose of 5.0 mg per kilo was uniformly fatal in from 1 to 4 hours. Doses of 1 to 2 mg per kilo were uniformly survived, and in about 50 percent of the animals such doses could be injected daily for many days without toxic manifestations other than the effects on the blood.

The blood picture following repeated daily intravenous injections of 1 to 2 mg per kilo of saponin is summarized in table 1. In the first column are given the figures to show the normal weights, red blood cells, hemoglobin, and color index. In the second column similar data are presented at the height of saponin effect. The injections were then discontinued. Recovery, which usually occurred in about 5 to 7 weeks, is shown in the third column.

Table 1 .- Effect of intravenous injections of saponin on the blood picture of the rat

W/L	Befo	re the in		ons,	After 23 of 34	-42 inje 1-70 mg				y, 37-4: ast inje		days after tion	
Number ~	Weight	RBC	Hb	Color	Weight	RBO	Hb	Color	Weight	RBC	Hb	Color	
1	204 218 230 240 220 210	9. 00 9. 96 10. 79 9. 57	84 80 96 81	0. 93 . 80 . 89 . 85	168 180 194 180 193 180	2.60 4.91 4.67 3.18 4.14 5.68	36 53 53 37 31 51	1. 39 1. 08 1. 13 1. 16 . 75 . 90	234 254 300 (1) (1)	8. 30 8. 37 8. 17	77 83 79	0. 90 . 90 . 97	

¹ Killed accidentally.

From the data in the table it will appear that the normal mature rat, having a red blood cell count of about 10 million per cubic millimeter and a hemoglobin of about 80 to 95 percent, can be made

¹ Newcomer type hemoglobinometer was used.

anemic by repeated intravenous injections of sublethal doses of saponin to the extent of 2.5 to 5 million red blood cells and hemoglobin of from 35 to 50 percent. With the progress of the anemia there is a tendency for the color index to rise. Recovery sets in upon discontinuing the injections. The progress of recovery is slow, however, during the first 2 weeks, but is well on the way during the third and fourth weeks. With the onset of recovery the color index tends to return to normal. Parallel with the blood changes there is a decline in body weight, with resumption of growth in 2 to 3 weeks after the

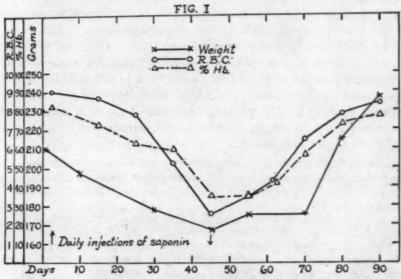


Figure 1.—Effect of repeated intravenous injections of maximum tolerated doses of saponin upon the weight, hemoglobin, and red blood cells

injections are discontinued. These events are illustrated in figure 1 by a typical experiment (rat no. 1).

SUMMARY

By means of repeated daily intravenous injections of maximum tolerated doses of saponin it is possible to produce a moderately severe anemia in the rat, with the red blood cells and hemoglobin reduced to about one-half or less of the normal. Upon discontinuing the injections the anemic condition undergoes but little change for about 10 to 20 days; then regeneration sets in with nearly complete recovery in another three weeks.

REFERENCES

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TABLE SHOWING THE PELLAGRA-PREVENTIVE VALUE OF VARIOUS FOODS

By W. H. Sebrell, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

The accompanying table has been compiled in order to make readily available a list of foods which have been thoroughly tested for their pellagra-preventive value. It is intended primarily for use in the treatment and prevention of pellagra, and only those foods are included which have been tested under controlled conditions in both human beings and dogs. The results of vitamin G tests on rats have been ignored because of the lack of quantitative data necessary for the practical application of these results to human pellagra. In the present state of our knowledge, only the most general terms can be used to designate the pellagra-preventive value of a food. In order to make a division into groups which will be of practical value without being unwarrantedly exact, the words Good, Fair, Slight, and None have been selected. The quantity used must be kept in mind in each instance since smaller amounts than those indicated would in all probability have less value.

Good signifies that, in the quantity indicated and under the conditions of the experiment, the food contained enough of the pellagra-preventive factor to prevent the disease. This is the most valuable class of foods in the prevention and treatment of pellagra.

Fair signifies that, in the quantity indicated and under the conditions of the experiment, the food showed appreciable, and in some instances considerable, pellagra-preventive value, but one or more of the experimental subjects developed the disease, usually after considerable delay. Thus, a food under this heading contains enough of the vitamin to be of value, but should not be relied upon alone in the treatment and prevention of the disease. The principal value of these foods lies in the variety of items afforded as adjuncts to the good sources of the preventive factor.

Slight signifies that, in the quantity indicated and under the conditions of the experiment, the food, although failing to prevent the disease, caused a slight delay in onset. Practically, this group may be disregarded in the treatment and prevention of pellagra.

None signifies that, in the quantity used, the results of the experiments indicate that the food either contains none of the preventive factor or such a small amount that it may be regarded, for practical purposes, as being entirely without value in the treatment and prevention of pellagra.

Pellagra-preventive value of various foods

Food	Daily amount	Pellagra-preventive value	Reference
Meats and fish			
Beef:	Grams		
Fresh	200	Good	1, 2, 12,
Corned (canned)	200	do	3.
Chicken (canned)	325	do	15.
Chicken (canned)	340	Fair	5, 7.
Liver, pork (dried)	64	Good	2.
Shoulder, lean	200	do	10, 15.
Salt	153	None	5.
Rabbit	184	Good	15.
Salmon (canned)	168	do	2, 14.
ButterDairy products	135	Slight	2, 12, 1,
Casein, leached	85	do	6, 13.
Butter Casein, leached Egg, yolk (dried)	100	Fair	2.
Skim, fresh	(1)	do	2.
ilried Evaporated (canned)	(100)	do	13.
Buttermilk	1, 200	Good	12.
Consola			
Corn meal, whole, white	450	None	2.
Cornstarch	366	do	16.
Rolled oats	400	do	3.
Rye meal	400	do	3.
Wheat, whole	400	Slight	2.
Oils and fats	128	None	2, 12,
Cottonseed oil	110	do	2.
Lard	110	do	5.
Vegetables			
Beans: Green, stringless (canned)	550	Slight	9.
Vidnov rad	360	Fair	3.
Novv	360	None	3.
Southean	\$60	Fair	2.
Kidney, red	482	do	8.
Carrota	450	Slight	2, 11.
Carrots Collards (canned)	482	Good	8, 8.
Cowness	178	Fair	2, 18.
Kale (canned)	534	Good	8.
Lettuce. Cos (canned)	516	Slight	10.
Contracts (canned) Cowpeas. Kale (canned) Lettues, Cos (canned). Mustard greens (canned)	533	Fair	8, 3.
Green (canned)	502	Slight	10.
Mature	825	None	9, 3.
Peas: Green (dried)	260	Fair	5.
Green (canned)	450	Good	7.
Pototoes: Irish	450	None	2.
	450	do	3.
Sweet	482	Fair	9, 3.
Spinach (canned) Tomato, juice from canned	1, 200	Good	11, 2,
Purning matchage	453	Slight	11, 2
Purnips, rutabaga Furnip greens (canned)	482	Good	9, 3.
Fruits	1		
Apples, evaporated	250 250	Nonedo	3. 15.
Miscellaneous			Miles P
Gelatin	83	None	12.
Liver, Minot's extract 343	(1) 00	Good	4.
Peanut meal.	200	do	10, 8.
Wheat germ, ether extracted	150	do	2, 18.
Yeast: Baker's dried	30	do	17.
Baker's, dried, autoclaved	60	do	7, 16,
Brewer's, dried	80	do	7, 16. 13, 16.
3-	15	do	1, 16.
Yeast vitamin powder			

 ³⁰ cubic centimeters per kilo of body weight.
 15 cubic centimeters per kilo of body weight.
 Equivalent to 100 grams liver.

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COURT DECISION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Resolution of city board of health providing for exclusion from school of unvaccinated pupils sustained.—(Indiana Supreme Court: Vonneaut et al. v. Baun, 188 N.E. 677; decided Jan. 31, 1934.) The board of health and charities of the city of Indianapolis adopted and legally published a resolution declaring, among other things, that, in the board's opinion, there was danger of a smallpox epidemic. It was resolved that all school teachers, parents, and guardians of school children over 6 years of age should submit their children to the board of health or to some regularly licensed physician for vaccination, and such vaccination was required by a certain date. It was declared that such teachers, parents, or guardian of a child who was not vaccinated according to the order should be subject to the penalties provided by section 431 of the municipal code and rule 29 of the State board of health, and, further, that each child not so vaccinated should be excluded from school until vaccinated or excused from the order as provided by the said code section.

An action was brought to enjoin the city board of health and charities from enforcing the order excluding unvaccinated children from school. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled and, the board refusing to plead further, there was a judgment for the plaintiff. From this judgment the members of the board appealed to the

supreme court.

It was alleged that there was, in fact, no epidemic, but the appellate court, after pointing out that a statute and an ordinance of the city vested the board of health with jurisdiction to determine whether an epidemic existed, declared that "Under such authority, the determination of the board upon the question involved is conclusive in the absence of fraud or bad faith, and, since the resolution showing the determination by the board is set out in the complaint and there is no allegation of fraud or bad faith, the further allegation that there was, in fact, no epidemic of smallpox is of no force and effect and adds nothing to the complaint."

The contention was made by the appellee that section 8168, Burns' Ann. St. 1926, which was general as to all cities concerning the powers of boards of health, had been superseded by sections 10989 and 10990, Burns' Ann. St. 1926, which made a new and special provision as to first class cities. But, with regard to this, the supreme court

said:

There are no repealing clauses in any of the statutes referred to. There are no conflicts or inconsistencies except that the latter sections provide for four members of the board of health in cities of the first class. There is no intimation that the boards in the latter cities are intended to have less power than boards in smaller cities. No reason is suggested why the statutes are not all in force. The later statutes show no evidence of a legislative intention to limit or prescribe the powers of boards of health. We must treat the powers conferred under all

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of the statutes as still in force. No inconsistency that would affect this action is pointed out.

It was further claimed by the appellee (1) that, even if section 8168 was still in force, since no quarantine had been established thereunder no right to make a vaccination order had come into existence, and (2) that the board undertook to exercise powers which it did not possess and which were not conferred by the city ordinance, for the reason that it required school children to be vaccinated. In this the court declared that the appellee was in error, saying:

* * Section 431 of the ordinance is self-executing. The recital in the published resolution of the board that all children must be vaccinated is merely declaratory of the law as fixed by the ordinance. The part of the resolution which required initiative on the part of the board of health was the order excluding children that had not been vaccinated from the schools. This the board had ample power to do under section 430 of the city ordinance or under the general powers conferred by statute.

Regarding the appellee's argument that, since another statutory provision made it a parent's duty to send his child to school, he could maintain an action to restrain interference with the performance of that duty by excluding his child for lack of vaccination, it was said by the court that the statute referred to was a compulsory attendance statute which had no connection with or relation to the statutes under which the board of health could exclude an unvaccinated child.

The final contention made by the appellee was that the resolution violated constitutional rights "in that it abridges religious and civil liberties and matters relating to conscience of many of the citizens of said city." Concerning this, the court said that "The resolution merely prevents children who have not been vaccinated from attending school during an emergency in which they might transmit the disease to other school children or carry it from other school children back to their homes. The right of the State to require vaccination is not involved."

The judgment was reversed, with instructions to sustain the demurrer to the complaint.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 9, 1934

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

		Corresponding week, 1933
Data from 86 large cities of the United States: Total deaths. Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis. Deaths under 1 year of age. Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births. Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 23 weeks of year. Data from industrial insurance companies: Policies in force. Number of death claims. Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate. Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 23 weeks of year, annual rate.	8, 189 11, 4 635 50 12, 3 67, 799, 549 13, 185 10, 1	7, 960 31. 1 509 1 49 11. 7 67, 832, 442 12, 540 9. 6 10. 5

^{&#}x27; Data for 81 cities.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended June 16, 1934, and June 17, 1933

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 16, 1934, and June 17, 1933

	Diph	theria	Infli	nenza	Me	asles		gococcus ingitis
Division and State	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17 1933
The state of the s								
New England States:							3.	
Maine		1	1		11	1	0	1
New Hampshire					37	55	0	
Vermont		1			30	56	0	
Massachusetts		16			885	608	2	3
Rhode Island	3	2	*******	*******	14	000	ő	
Connecticut		4	******	2	210	123	2	
Middle Atlantic States:	3	4			210	123	. 2	,
New York	32	60	19	18	970	1, 506	8	
New Jersey	13	24	6	2	682	777	0	
Development	10		0	2				
Pennsylvania. East North Central States:		47			1, 958	1, 005	2	
Ohio		28	17	76	1, 386	71	4	
Indiana		8	10	14	420	125	1	
Illinois	40	24	20	13	1,827	442	7	
Michigan	9	51		3	403	630	1	100
Wisconsin	4	- 5	11	10	1,762	220	0	100
West North Central States:				10	2,000			
Minnesota	5	9	1	1	117	157	1	
Iowa 1	12	3		-	190	45	3	
		22	10	******	159	141	2	
Missouri		22						
North Dakota					53	131	0	
South Dakota					96	4	0	1
Nebraska	5	4		*******	59	58	0	
Kansas	10	5	1		287	106	2	
South Atlantic States:							1	
Delaware	2				50	17	0	
Maryland 1	10	11	2	3	668	32	1	1
District of Columbia	8	1	1		27	21	0	
Virginia 3	6	0			776	150	1	
West Virginia	8		12		115	.54	0	
North Carolina		9	13	4	895	392	1	15 - 1
South Carolina	3	. 3	77		127	194	Ô	1
Georgia 4	4		11		61	94	0	
		3					0	1
	9	3		1	104	9	0	1
East South Central States:	1 .					-		
Kentucky	3	6		9	364	31	0	1
Tennessee		5		5	153	208	0	(
Alabama 4	8	12	5	3	333	26	0	1
Mississippi 3	6	3					1	- 4

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 16, 1934, and June 17, 1933—Continued

	Diph	theria	Infit	enza	Me	asles	Mening meni	ococcus ngitis
Division and State	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17 1933
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	2	4	6	10	124	130	0	
Oklahoma *	12	7 4	7 21	12 15	59	18 128	1 2	
Texas 4	46	37	88	77	752	753	ő	
Mountain States:								
Montana 3	7		1	1	87	20	0	
Idaho 1	1				76	9	0	
Wyoming 8 Colorado	9	2			470	6	1	
New Mexico		8	1		81	19	0	11501
Arizona	1		2		10	59	0	-
Utah ²		*******		*******	10	09	U	
Washington	1	4			202	83	0	
Oregon	3	3	13	12	40	44	0	
California	31	28	30	20	942	771	1	
Total	430	479	344	299	17, 751	9, 535	41	3
	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Sma	llpox	Typhoid feve	
Division and State	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933
New England States:								
Maine	0	1	17	12	0	0	2	
New Hampshire Vermont	0	0	11	13	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	1	0	166	215	0	0	2	286
Rhode Island	- 0	. 0	10	20	0	0	1	7.7
Connecticut	0	1	41	30	0	0	1	
Middle Atlantic States:	8	2	496	449	0	0	13	2
New York New Jersey	2	ō	114	100	0	0	4	
Pennsylvania East North Central States:	3	0	338	341	0	0	7	1
East North Central States:	9	0	396	406	1	6	16	2
Indiana	1	0	47	46	i	4	0	1
Illinois	1	1	351	208	1	5	15	1
Michigan	0	1	287	254	0	0	10	
West North Central States:		0	223	92	11	8	0	To and
Minnesota	0	0	52	50	2	1	1	
Iowa 1	1	0	59	17	0	10	1	
Missouri	- 1	0	28	23	8	0	10	
North Dakota	0	0	6	6	0	1 0	0	
South Dakota Nebraska	î	0	9	4	4	8	0	45
Kansas	0	0	30	11	7	1	8	
South Atlantic States:	0	0	3	3				
Delaware Maryland ³	0	0	26	42	0	0	1	
District of Columbia	0	0	8	4	0	ő	1	
Witnesday to 0	2	0	20	23	0	0	12	2
Virginia 3	0 2	0	18	18	0	0	16	
West Virginia		0	18	27	0	0	20	3
West Virginia North Carolina	0				0	0	20	8
West Virginia.	0	- 0	1	- 0				
West Virginia	0		3	3 1	0	0	1	
West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Georgia East South Central States:	0 1 0	0	3	1	0		1	
West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia Florida. East South Central States: Kentucky	0 1 0	0	3 14		0	0	20	2
West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida East South Central States:	0 1 0	0	3	1	0		1	

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 16, 1934, and June 17, 1933—Continued

	Polion	nyelitis	Scarle	t fever	Smal	llpox	Typhoi	d fever
Division and State	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	17
Louisiana	0	1	1	4	1	0	22	19
Oklahoma 4	0	0	5	6	3	7	6	19
Texas 4	1	1	43	13	25	20	50	52
Mountain States: Montana 3								
	1 2	0	1	1	2	0	0	3
Idaho 1		0		0	2	2	0	1
Wyoming 1	0	0	2	4	10	0	1	1
Colorado	0	0	21	14	3	1	4	0
	0	0	4	0	3	0	2	0
ArizonaUtah 2	3	1	8	8	0	0	2	1
Pacific States:	0	0	9	4	1	U	0	0
			40	-				
Washington	2	0	42	26	3	6	2	I
OregonCalifornia	0	0	29	15	2	20	2	3
California	273	1	142	132	7	18	7	9
Total	320	11	3, 134	2,705	99	121	326	334

¹ New York City only.

² Week ended earlier than Saturday.

³ Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended June 16, 1934, 7 cases, as follows: Virginia, 2; Montana, 3; Idaho, 1; Wyoming, 1.

⁴ Typhus fever, week ended June 16, 1934, 14 cases, as follows: Georgia, 5; Alabama, 4; Taxas, 5.

⁵ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Malaria	Mensles	Pellagra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
April 1934										
Nevada		2	2		139		0	7	0	3
May 1934										
Florida	1	24 48	4	63	2, 305	16	0	5	0 8	16 21
Indiana	3	48	56		5, 036		4	461	8	21
Iowa	. 6	25 24	10	1	1, 432		. 3	235	23	4
Maryland	5	24	26		9, 397	2	2	210	0	47
Massachusetts	4	45 57		2	5, 724	1	4	1,007	0	9
Michigan	8	57	15	4	1, 617	20000000	2	2, 964	3	22 15 38 14
Minnesota	13	69	6		1, 225	*******	A .	326	00	10
Missouri	3	116	159 74	111	3, 137 3, 276	*******	0	223 791	20	14
New Jersey New York	12	193	14	5	4, 984			3, 426	0	20
North Dakota	14	193	1	9	486		6	157	9	9
Ohio.	20	93	121	3	7, 462		8	2,961	2	25
Pennsylvania	18	226	141		8, 738		4	2,753	0	38
South Carolina	10	92	845	650	1, 337	163	0	10	66 25 0 0 2 3 0	35 38 41

Navada: April 1934 Ca	May 1984—Continue	đ	May 1934-Continued	1
		Cases	Septic sore throat-Con.	Cases
Chicken pox	45 Impetigo contagiosa:		Missouri	
Mumps	1 Maryland	. 0	New York	120
Rocky Mountain spot-	4 Minnesota	_ 11	Ohio	268
ted fever		. 11	Ohio	200
Whooping cough	11 Lead poisoning:			
	Massachusetts		Iowa	
May 1934	Ohio	_ 13	Michigan	
	Lethargic encephalitis:		New Jersey	
Anthrax:	Florida		New York	
New Jersey	2 Indiana		Ohio	. 8
New York	1 Maryland		Trachoma:	
Chicken pox:	Massachusetts		Massachusetts	
	Michigan		Michigan	
	83 Missouri	_ 6	Minnesota	
	New Jersey		Ohio	. 1
	New York	_ 14	Trichinosis:	
	93 North Dakota		Massachusetts	
Michigan 1,	62 Ohio	. 8	Minnesota	
	82 South Carolina	. 4	New York	
	84 Mumps:		Pennsylvania	4
New Jersey 1,	16 Florida	_ 96	Tularaemia:	
New York 3,	70 Indiana	. 58	Michigan	. 1
North Dakota	29 Iowa		Minnesota	
Ohio 1,	Maryland	. 201	Missouri	
Pennsylvania 2,		_ 576	Ohio	2
	28 Michigan	945	Typhus fever:	
Dengue:	Missouri	. 526	Florida	4
North Dakota	7 New Jersey	450	New York	. 1
South Carolina	2 North Dakota	78	Undulant fever:	
Diarrhea:	Ohio		Florida	2
Maryland	4 Pennsylvania	2.516	Indiana	1
South Carolina	75 South Carolina	196	Iowa	
Diarrhea and enteritis:	Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Maryland	3
Ohio (under 2 years)	11 Maryland	. 1	Massachusetts	
Dysentery:	Massachusetts		Michigan	
Florida	4 New Jersey	. 1	Minnesota	
Maryland	7 New York	. 0	Missouri	
Massachusetts (amoe-	Ohio	70	New Jersey	4
bie)	3 Pennsylvania	9	New York	29
Massachusetts (bacil-	South Carolina	. 13	Ohio	4
lary)	2 Paratyphoid fever:	. 20	Pennsylvania	10
Michigan	8 Michigan	. 1	South Carolina	
Minnesota (amoabia)	9 New Yerk	2	Vincent's infection:	-
Minnesota (amoebic) Minnesota (bacillary)	1 Paittacosis:		Maryland	15
Missouri	Pennsylvania	. 1	Michigan	
Nam Vork (amachia)	3 Puerperal septicemia:		New York	1 564
New York (amoebie)			North Dakota	1 00%
New York (bacillary)			North Dakota	
North Dakota	Rabies in animals:	40	Whooping cough: Florida	0.4
Ohio	1 Indiana		Florida	94
Pennsylvania	1 Massachusetts		Indiana	
Food poisoning:	Missouri		Iowa	
Ohie	1 New Jersey	. 11	Maryland	659
German measles:	New York	. 11	Massachusetts	
Iowa	South Carolina	47	Michigan	1, 401
	2 Rocky Mountain spotted		Minnesota	297
	18 fever:	_	Missouri	
New Jersey		. 1	New Jersey	904
	2 Septic sore throat:		New York	1, 699
Ohio 1, 4	0 Iowa	3	North Dakota	
Pennsylvania 5	7 Maryland	14	Ohio	
Hookworm disease: South Carolina	Massachusetts		Pennsylvania	1,891
	6 Michigan	68	South Carolina	565

PLAGUE-INFECTED RODENTS IN TULARE AND MODOC COUNTIES, CALIF.

The Director of Public Health of California has reported that on June 9, 1934, 6 ground squirrels from Tulare County, in the interior of California, were found to be plague infected.

On June 19, 1934, 4 ground squirrels and 1 wood rat from approximately 7 miles northeast of Alturas, Modoc County, Calif., were found to be plague infected.

¹ Exclusive of New York City.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended June 9, 1934

fThis table summarizes the reports received regularly from a selected list of 121 cities for the purpose of showing a cross section of the current urban incidence of the communicable diseases listed in the table. Weekly reports are received from about 700 cities, from which the data are tabulated and filed for reference]

	Diph-	Infl	uenza	Men-	Pneu-	Sear- let		Tuber-	Ty-	Whoop-	TAGORETIA
State and city	theria	Cases	Deaths	ales cases	monia deaths	fever cases	pox cases	culosis deaths	fever	cough cases	causes
Maine:		30									
Portland New Hampshire:	0		0	0	0	- 6	0	0	2	4	16
Concord	0		0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	30
Manchester	0			0		0	0		0	0	11
Nashua	0			12		0	0		0	0	
Vermont:			-								
Barre Burlington	0		0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0 7	13
Massachusetts:	0.			21	0	-	0		0	,	- 44
Boston	3		0	200	16	37	0	11	1	46	196
Fall Kiver	0		0	2	1	3	0	1	0	11	39
Springfield	0		0	0	0	2	0	2	0	. 5	34
Worcester	2		0	0	2	10	0	3	0	13	43
Rhode Island: Pawtucket	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Providence	0		0	27	6	6	0	0	1	56	67
Connecticut:				-	-			"			-
Bridgeport	0		0	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	33
Hartford	1		0	17	0	3	0	1	0	0	27
New Haven	0		0	0	0	2	. 0	1	0	12	33
New York:											
Buffalo	0		0	43	23	18	0	4	0	18	137
New York	42	4	3	434	119	183	0	85	5	141	1, 412
Rochester	1		0	0	3	53	0	4	0	4	82
Syracuse	0		0	45	8	8	0	2	0	59	55
New Jersey:				-					0	1	30
Camden	0		0	3 54	10	17	0	13	0	32	94
NewarkTrenton	0	1	0	46	2	13	0	2	0	0	27
Pennsylvania:	0		-	*0	-	10		-	-	-	
Philadelphia	12	2	1	207	23	68	0	26	3	61	470
Pittsburgh	. 1	1	1	287	17	44	0	8	1	33	164
Reading Scranton	2 0		0	2 2	2	1 3	0	1	0	14	29
Ohio:			0		8	00	0	6	1	11	136
Cincinnati	3	2 8	0	377	11	26 73	0	12	0	68	176
Columbus	1	0	0 !	4	2	30	0	3	1	15	74
Toledo	11	1	1	107	2	55	0	7	1	113	85
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	4		1	7	4	8	0	0	2	3	34
Indianapolis	1		0	199	8	. 8	0	1	1 0	26	18
South Bend	0		0	. 0	2	1 0	0	1 0	1	4	10
Terre Haute	0		0	. 0		0	0	0			
Chicago	9	2	2	771	46	227	0	50	1	146	752
Springfield	3		0	19	3	3	0	1	0	9	23
Michigan:				1			2			_	200
Detroit	4		1	131	23	68	0	20	1	73	263 26
Flint	16		0	4	3	45	0	0	0	8 3	32
Wisconsin:	0		0	3	2	5	0	0	0		0.0
Kenosha	0	-	0	10	0	7	0	0	0	1	5
Milwaukee	0	1	1	200	10	176	0	7	0	69	115
Racine	0		0	2	0	7	0	0	0	5	9
Superior	0		0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	
Minnesota:											
Duluth	0		0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	21
Minneapolis	2		0	45	5	23	0	3	0	21	120
St. Paul	0		0	11	1	6	0	0	0	27	57
owa:	0			9		0	0		0	0	
Davenport Des Moines	0		******	25		8	0		0	0	37
Sioux City	0			103		0	0		0	8 .	
Waterloo.	0	-		0		0	0 1.		0	11	

City reports for week ended June 9, 1934-Continued

State and city	Diph- theria	Infl	uenza	Mea- sles	Pneu- monia	Scar- let	Small- pox	Tuber- culosis	Ty- phoid	Whooping	Deaths
Diate and City	cases	Cases	Deaths		deaths	fever cases	cases	denths	fever cases	cough cases	causes
Missouri:										1	
Kansas City	1		0	3	14	4	. 0	4	0	3	125
St. Joseph St. Louis	28	1	0	0	5 8	12	0	3 10	0	67	234
North Dakota:	20				0	14		10		01	401
Fargo	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	23	
Fargo	0			0		0	1		0	0	
South Dakota:	0			22	63.0	0	0		0	11	2500
Aberdeen Sioux Falls	0			3	******	0	0	******	0	0	
Nebraska:											
Omaha	5		0	24	4	14	1	3	0	2	61
Kansas: Topeka	. 0		0	47	3	3	1	0	1	30	16
Wichita	8		0	25	8	1	Ô	0	î	10	29
All the second second										-	-
Delaware:											
Wilmington	2		0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Maryland: Baltimore	4	1	2	528	9	20	0	11	1	87	203
Cumberland	0		ō	4	- 1	2	0	0	- 0	0	12
Frederick	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:	7			-		-		***			
Washington Virginia:	- 1	2	1	21	7	7	0	13	0	19	145
Lynchburg	0		0	99	0	1	0	1	1	15	10
Richmond	0		0	194	4	0	0	3	0	2	43
Roanoke	0		1	3	0	2	0	1	0		24
West Virginia: Charleston	0	-	- 0	23	1	0	0	1	0	10	10
Wheeling	0	*****	0	11	ô	13	0	ô	0	10	13 18
North Carolina:				-		100					40
Raleigh	0		0	18	0	0	0	0	0	80	16
Wilmington	1 2		0	19	2	0	0	0	0	20	11
Winston-Salem Bouth Carolina:	- 2		0	2	0	2	. 0	0	0	7	14
Charleston	0	4	0	12	1	0	. 0	2	1	13	20
Columbia	0		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	36
Greenville	0		0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	25
Georgia: Atlanta	1		0	3	8	1	0	8	2	**	71
Brunswick	0 1		0	7	0	ő	0	0	0	11 0	6
Savannah	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	28
Florida:										1	
Miami Tampa	0		0	35	0	0	0	1 2	0	10	22 21
Kentucky:											
Ashland	0			15		0	0		0	0 -	
Lexington	0 .		0	35	1	0	0	2	0	0	- 18
Louisville	2		0	105	4	7	0	2	1	. 18	66
Tennessee:	2		0	**			0	4			104
Memphis Nashville	4		1	10	6	1	0	0	6	9	104
Alabama:	-		.	-	2.4		-		-		- 41
Birmingham	1	1	0	30	8	0	0	6	0	4	65
Mobile	0 -		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Montgomery	1 -			8 -	*****	1	0 -		0	1 -	
Arkansas:	57.				-01					13.0	
Fort Smith	0 _			2 .		0	0 -		0	1 -	
Little Rock	0 -		2	0	8	2	0	3	0	12	11
Louisiana:	7		2	- 91	10	-	0		0		244
New Orleans Shreveport	0.1	2	0	31	10	6	0	11	0	0 2	141 39
Oklahoma:	-			-		-	-		-	-	- 00
Oklahoma City	1	13	1	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	81
Tulsa	0 -			1 -		2	0 -	*****	0	10 -	
Pexas:	3	32.4	0			9	0			10	53
Fort Worth	2		0		0	il	0	1	0	10	80
Galveston	0		0	0	3	1 0	0	0	0	ô	16
Houston	8		0	8	4	1	1	8	0	0	70
San Antonio	0		2	5	6	2	0	6	1	0	93
fontana:					11/11/11						
Billings	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9
Great Falls	0		0	1	2 0	0	0	0	0	2	. 6
Helena	0		-01	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3 2
Missoula	0		0	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	0	2

City reports for week ended June 9, 1934-Continued

Idaho: Boise Colorado: Denver Pueblo New Mexico: Albuquerque	theria cases 1 9 0	Cases 31	Deaths 0 0	sles cases 3 382	monia deaths	let fever cases	pox cases	culosis deaths	phoid fever cases	ing cough cases	all
Boise Colorado: Denver Pueblo New Mexico: Albuquerque	0	31	0	382		1	0	0	0	3	
Colorado: Denver Pueblo New Mexico: Albuquerque	0	31	0	382		1	0	0	0	3	4
Denver	0	31	0	382	2						
Pueblo New Mexico: Albuquerque	0		Ö	904		8	0		1	32	54
New Mexico: Albuquerque					i	- 4	0	5 0	0	8	61
Albuquerque	0			**	-						19-1110
			0	11	1	0	0	8	0	10	18
Utah:		-				-			-		
Salt Lake City	1		0	5	1	4	0	0	0	92	24
Nevada:			- 1								
Reno	0		0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Washington:										The last	
Seattle	0		0	43	4	23	0	8	0	26	76
Spokane	0		0	8	1 0	1	0	0	0	31	28
Tacoma.	0		0	92	0	0	0	0	0	9	14
Oregon:											
Portland	0	1	0	10	3	9	0	0	0	16	68
Salem	0			0		0	0		0	6	
California:				-				-			-
Los Angeles	10	-14	0	27	. 8	44	0	21	2	49	289
Sacramento	0	1	0	295	1 8	- 5	0	0	0	7 10	165

State and city		gococcus	Polio- mye-	State and city		gococcus ingitis	Polio- mye-
	Cases	Deaths	litis cases		Cases	Deaths	litis
New York: New York Pennsylvania:	2	0	1	Arkansas: Little Rock Louisiana:	1	0	0
Philadelphia	0	1	. 0	New Orleans	0	0	1
Illinois: Chicago	3	4	0	Oklahoma: Oklahoma City Colorado:	1	0	0
Detroit	1	1	0	Denver	0	0	1
Milwaukee Nebraska:	2	1	0	Albuquerque Washington:	1	1	0
Omaha	0	1	0	Spekane Oregon:	0	0	1
Washington North Carolina:	1	0	0	Portland	0	0	1
RaleighGeorgia:	1	0	0	Los Angeles	0	0	155
Savannah Tennessee:	0	0	8				
Memphis	0	1	0				

Lethargic encephalitis.—Cases: New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2; Toledo, 1; St. Louis, 1.

Pellagra.—Cases: Philadelphia, 4; Raieigh, 1; Charleston, S.C., 2; Tampa, 1; Mobile, 1; Montgomery, 1;
New Orleans, 2; Oklahoma City, 1; Dallas, 1.

Typhus feser.—Baltimore, 1 case.

Rabies in men.—Dallas, 1 death.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—2 weeks ended June 2, 1934.— During the 2 weeks ended June 2, 1934, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada, as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Que- bec	Onta- rio	Mani- toba	Sas- katch- ewan	Al- berta	Brit- ish Colum- bia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis Chicken pox Diphtheria Dysentery				4 171 25	295 12	59 8	44	37 2	1 64	671
Erysipelas				11 2	8 11	1		2	1	31
Measles Mumps Paratyphoid fever		35 1	1	603	80 319	875 26	52 13	3	5 90	1, 653
Pneumonia	1	7		3	19		2		12	41
Scarlet fever Trachoma	3	18	1	125	214	38	19	12	100	558
Tuberculosis Typhoid fever	9	4	23 4	79 55 2	86 15	85 4	7	5	30 2	328 82
Undulant fever Whooping cough		19	5	236	312	19	26	14	86	717

DENMARK

Communicable diseases—September-December 1933.—During the months of September, October, November, and December 1933, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Denmark, as follows:

Disease	September 1933	October 1933	November 1933	December 1933
Cerebrospinal meningitia	6	8	3	
Chicken pox	6	16	25	54
Diphtheria and croup	80 73	210	249	19
Dysentery	73	20	59	13
Epidemic encephalitis	6	8	8	
Erysipelas	295	352	374	28
German measles		2	4	10
Bonorrhea	924	956	963	71.
nfluenza	4, 165	4, 035	8, 151	8, 113
Malaria	10	6	8	
Measles	102	140	137	74
Mumps	187	276	494	777
Paratyphoid fever		13	8	
Poliomyelitis	83	74	40	25
Puerperal fever	9	19	19	13
cables	615	906	1,026	091
carlet fever	344	572	617	403
yphilis	74	43	66	34
etanus, neonatorum	2 2	3	2	
etanus, traumatic	2	1	*********	
Typhoid fever		18	12	4
Indulant fever (Bact. abort. Bang)		60	42	34
Vhooping cough	524	545	646	652

ITALY

Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended January 7, 1934.—During the 4 weeks ended January 7, 1934, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Italy, as follows:

1000	Dec. 11	-17, 1933	Dec. 18	-24, 1933	Dec. 25	-31, 1933	Jan. 1	-7, 1934
Disease	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected
Anthrax	20 13 241	16	22	18	18	18	21 12	15
Chicken pox Diphtheria and croup Dysentery	241 638 2	5 97 332 5	319 576 2	104 350 2	251 679 6	81 330 3	287 581 8	11 96 31
Lethargic encephalitis	1, 413	228	1, 197	181	1, 083	171	1, 451	218
Scarlet fever	282 207	157 221	284 335	154 186	365 251	124 146	280 287	135

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Hygiene, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sureses. The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

IC indicates cases: D. deaths: P. preser

	Oct	Nov	Dec.	Ian						W	Week ended-	1						
Place	a No. St	Dec. 29.	Jan. Jan.	\$ 2.5 2.5 3.5 4.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5		Ma	March 1934	75			April 1934	1934			May 1934	984		June
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China: Fort Bayard China: Fort Bayard China Chin	1.030 1.000 0.000	8 161 3,2746 1,274 636 636 63 1,012 56	24,458 2,4458 231 231 1,344 1,344 1,344 1,55 1,65 1,65 1,65 1,65 1,65 1,65 1,65	2,4,462 2,000 2,000 1,200 1,200 1,50	1, 207 508 508 27 27 27 27 28 68	1,872 813 20 7 7 40 40 101 121 11	2002 910 121 121 120 121 120 121 120 121 121 1	82 82 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1, 227 1, 227 1, 227 1, 11 1, 22 1, 11 1, 22 1, 11 1, 22 1,	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	1, 096 1,	1,1,132 1,13	233 131 141 141 134 134	2 128	9	800	1 200	1 20
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Indo-China (French) (see also table above):					C4	-	1	1				-	69	-	*	
Cochin-China .	ere	1	1			000			**	1	10	101	04 00 0	04091	9	

¹ Includes 4 imported cases.

8 Reports incomplete.

PLAGUE!

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

		Ĭ									Week ended-	-papua	,					
Place	Oct. 29- Nov. 26- Dec. 31, Jan. 28- Nov. 26, Dec. 1933- Feb. 24, 1933 30, 1933 Jan. 27, 1934	Nov.26- Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933- Jan. 27,	Jan. 28- Feb. 24, 1934		Ma	March 1934	-	-		April 1934	2		*	May 1934	150		Jun
					60	10	17	78	8	-	14	12	88	2	12	10	98	2, 1934
Angola.¹ Argentina (see also table below): Buenos Afres Province				1						1								
Bantiago de Estero Province. Azoras: Ponta Delgada (see also table below) C		0 0	*	1													11	
D Belgian Congo: Stanleyville Province	6	6	9			0		0			11	1						
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Basein Plague-infected rata Bombay Presidency Plague-infected rata Coleutta Dona Don	eted rate of table below): slon table below.) frica e below.)	est Africa. Fouth Africa: D Province. May Free State. Strate: California Plague-infected grounds. Construction of Constructions of Con	Santa Clara County. Tulare County 10. On vessel: At Tuticorin from Colombo

Including plague in the United States and its possessions.

During December 1833 and January 1934, 32 cases of plague with 17 deaths were reported in Angola.

During December 1833 and January 1934, 32 cases of plague with 17 deaths from plague occurred up to that date in Santiago de Estero Province, Argentina.

During the week ended June 2, 1934, suspected cases of plague were reported in Fayard, K wang-Chow. Wan Territory, China.

During the week ended June 2, 1934, suspected cases of plague were reported in Manchuria, China, as follows: Fengtien Province, 249 cases; Haingan Province, Jebol Province, 81 cases of human plague occurred in Panullo, Hamakua District, island of Hawaii on June 1, 1934.

Imported.

In ported.

In page cocurred in Panullo, Hamakua District, island of Hawaii on June 1, 1934.

In ported.

In page occurred in Panullo, Hamakua District, island of Hawaii on June 1, 1934.

In page of plague occurred in Panullo, Ramboland, South-West Africa, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1933. Antiplague measures have been taken.

Per the week ended June 23, 1934, 4 plague-infected ground squirrels and 1 plague-infected wood rat were reported in Modoc County, Calif.

Bot the week ended June 6, 1934, 6 plague-infected ground squirrels were reported in Tulare County, Calif.

PLAGUE-Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Argentina (see also table above)	Der 1983	De- Der 1983	Jan- 1934 1934	Feb. 70-1984	March 1934	April 1984	Place Medagascar	No N	Der Cenn-	Jan- 1934 249 226	Feb- ru- ary 1934	March 1934	April 1934
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21 Reports incomplete.

SMALLPOX

	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	=					Wook	Week ended-						
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	1933	1983	1984	1984	60	10	17	35	31	-	n	21	88	10	12	10	8
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SMALLPOX-Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

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	1983		1934	1984	•	10	11	76	31	-	14	12	88	10	13	18	38
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Bombay Fresi Bombay Calcutta	Madras Pres Madras Negapatam Rangoon	Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam. India (French): Chandernagor Karikal	Pondichery o-China (see Haiphong Prom-Fenh	Tourane Amara Liwa Bagbdad Japan.	Moli Osaka Tokyo Yokohama nuania. (See cico (see also t Chihushua.	Guadalajara. Jaurez ⁴ Mexico, D.F Monterrey. Piedras Negr Rosita.	San Luis P. Tampico. Torreon.
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SMALLPOX-Continued

[O indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

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Place	d S	# 5 8	31, 1933- Jan. 27.	Feb.		M	March 1934				April 1934	1934			May 1934	934
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				0 0					+				1 42	200	11	30
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Eyptian)	15			98	14	58	9	40	10	16.	CN	1				
Province Turkey. (See table below.)	8	84	101	28	-		12	•	-=	10	10	5 5 5 5 6 5 6 6 7 7	31	15.	*	12

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Imported.

TYPHUS PEVER

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

											W	Week ended-	-pep							
Place	0 × 8	Oct. 29- Nov. 26	Nov. Dec. 26-Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933-	F	February 1934	y 1934			Mai	March 1934				April 1934	1934		W	May 1934	2
				1934	60	01	11	ä	00	10	17	24	31	20	14	21	88	10	12	19
geria: Algiera Department Constantine Department	000	00-	91-	111	10	100	H40	100		. 8	600	64		140	64-	NO.	2.0	64	14	13
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¹ For 2 weeks. ² From Apr. 18 to May 27, 1934, 256 cases of typhus fever with 7 deaths were reported in Belgian Congo. ² Incomplete reports from San Pedro, Chile, for the month of November 1933 show 113 cases of typhus fever.

TYPHUS FEVER-Continued

[O indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

	March April 1934 1934	Place	No. vem- ber 1933	De- 1933	Jan- uary 1934	Feb- ru- ary 1934	farch 1934	April 1934
306 308 303 233		Portugal Rumania	000		300	480	492	402
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989	24	Nate I Toyling	11	1		1000	190	
(9)	9	Transvaal	000			9 69 6	99	

YELLOW FEVER

											Week	Week ended-							
Place	Oct. 26, Nov. 26,	Nov.	Dec. 31, 1933, Jan. 27,	-	February 1934	y 1934	-		Mar	March 1934		-	Y	April 1934	34		M	May 1934	*
	Year	069, 1800	1934		10	11	22	60	91	17	*	18	7	14 2	212	83	20	12 1	10 28
Bratil: Territory—Rio Branco		0 0																	
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1 Imported.

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